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Cossidae, Metarbelidae, Psychidae, Limacodidae, Drepanidae,
Uraniidae, Lasiocampidae, Eupterotidae, Bombycidae
Saturniidae, Sphingidae

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Cossidae, Metarbelidae, Psychidae, Limacodidae, Drepanidae,
Uraniidae, Lasiocampidae, Eupterotidae, Bombycidae,
Saturniidae & Sphingidae

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The present paper, which concludes the Lepidoptera volume of the reports of the Ruwenzori Expedition 1952, includes the families Cossidae, Metarbelidae, Psychidae, Limacodidae, Drepanidae, Uraniidae, Lasiocampidae, Eupterotidae, Bombycidae, Saturniidae and Sphingidae. Sixty-eight species of the eleven families are listed; seventeen species are described as new. A further species and subspecies were described as new by A. Watson in other publications dealing with Drepanidae.

The treatment of species and the citation of references follow the pattern of the earlier numbers of the volume. The colour names used are those of Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature". All specimens, unless otherwise stated, are in the British Museum (Natural History), abbreviated in the text to B.M.(N.H.).

I should like to express my thanks to the following for their kind help with identifications: Monsieur P. Rougeot (Saturniidae); Mr. W. H. T. Tams (Lasiocampidae) and Mr. A. Watson (Drepanidae).

COSSIDAE

Azygophleps boisduvalii (Herrich-Schäffer)

Zeuzera boisduvalii Herrich-Schäffer, 1854, Sammlung aussereurop. Schmett., 1 (1), pl. 35 : 167;
1858, 1 : 58.

Azygophleps boisduvalii Herrich-Schäffer, Gaede, 1930, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde,
14 : 545, pl. 79 : e.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20–21.viii.
1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂; *ibid.*, 4–12.ix.1952, 2 ♂; Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–
i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂; Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft.,
22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Guinea; Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast; Ghana; Nigeria; Sudan (White Nile);
Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda; Congo (Leopoldville); Zambia; Rhodesia.

Azygophleps inclusa (Walker)

Zeuzera inclusa Walker, 1856, List Lep. Ins. B.M. 7 : 1534.

Zeuzera petax Wallengren, 1860, Wien. ent. Monatschr. 4 : 43.

Azygophleps kilimandjarae Le Cerf, 1914, Bull. ent. Soc. Fr. 1914 : 399.

Azygophleps inclusa Walker, Gaede, 1930, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 545, pl. 79 : f, g.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 1,300 m., 14.iv.1948 (*Holm*), 7 ♂ in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20–21.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Sokotra; Somalia; Sudan; Kenya; Tanzania; Zambia; Mozambique; Malawi; Rhodesia; Transvaal; Natal; Uganda; E. Congo (Leopoldville); Ghana; Ivory Coast; Sierra Leone; Guinea.

Azygophleps tandoensis Bethune-Baker (Figure 1)

Azygophleps tandoensis Bethune-Baker, 1927, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 20 : 330.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 1,300 m., 14.iv.1948 (*Holm*), 6 ♂ in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Distribution: Angola; Malawi; Kenya.

Azygophleps ochricosta sp.n. (Figures 2, 3, 45, 46)

♂ 48–62 mm.; ♀ 65 mm. Male: Antenna with 20–23 pectinate segments. Palpus and frons fuscous to fuscous black; patagia and tegulae pinkish buff, patagia with slender, horizontal, fuscous black bar; thorax pinkish buff laterally, otherwise fuscous black; abdomen pinkish buff irrorate with fuscous black, bearing a fuscous black dorsal crest on segment one. Upperside of wings pinkish buff patterned with fuscous and fuscous black; fore wing conspicuously streaked with light buff to white interneurally in discal area distad of discocellulars; a similarly coloured, ovate spot in middle of submedial fold; cilia with fuscous black spots at vein ends (Figures 2, 3). Underside of wings pinkish buff patterned with fuscous black.

Female antenna with 18 shortly pectinate segments. Similar in colour and pattern to male.

Male genitalia (Figures 45, 46): Vesica without cornutus.

A. ochricosta, widely distributed in the forest regions of equatorial Africa, is probably most closely related to *A. tandoensis*, from which it may be distinguished by colour and pattern.

A similarly coloured and similarly patterned species, known from four males, is sympatric with *ochricosta* in Rwanda and occurs at Njombe in Tanzania; it differs in having 26–28 pectinate segments in the male antenna and differs also in the aedeagus having a strongly sclerotized, longitudinal, dorsal ridge.

[GUINEA] FRENCH GUINEA: Soundedou, nr. Macenta, 1,600 ft., 12.v.1926, 1 ♂; Bokouni, nr. Macenta, 1,750 ft., 11.v.1926, 1 ♂; Macenta, 2,000 ft., 3.v.1926, 1 ♂, all (*C. L. Collenette*).

[CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)]: BELGIAN CONGO: Ituri Forest, 3,800–4,100 ft., ii–iv.1930,

begin. wet season (*Lord Howard de Walden Exp.*), 1 ♂; Lake Kivu, 2–12.viii.1954 (*C. G. M. de Worms*), 1 ♂; W. Kivu, Upper Lowa Valley, Nr. Masisi, 5–6,000 ft., forest and long grass, ii.1924, wet season (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂.

[RWANDA]: Ruanda Distr., Lake Kivu, Rugege Forest, 7–8,000 ft., xii.1921 (*T. A. Barns*), 2 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

UGANDA: Kigezi District, 7,500–8,000 ft., vi.1951 (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂; Kanaba Gap, bamboo forest, 8,000 ft., 3.iv.1951 (*J. A. Burgess*), 1 ♂; Mafuga Forest, Entebbe, iii.1961 (*N. Mitton*), 2 ♂.

KENYA: Kitale, vii.1958 (*C. Howard*), 1 ♂; Hoey's Bridge (*Capt. Pitman*), 1 ♂.

[TANZANIA] TANGANYIKA TERR.: Arusha Dist. (*Lieut. M. S. Moore*), 1 ♀; E. Usambara Mts., Amani, ii.1953 (*E. Pinhey*), 1 ♂; Amani, v, vii, xi, xii (*G. Pringle*), 5 ♂; Mbeya, 28.xi.1950 (*H. B. D. Kettlewell*), 1 ♂; Njombe, 6,000–6,500 ft., 27.i.1952 (*Dr. W. Peters*), 1 ♂.

[MALAWI] NYASALAND: (*H. Barlow*), 2 ♂.

S. RHODESIA: Melsetter, Mountain Inn, xi.1950 (*H. B. D. Kettlewell*), 5 ♂; Vumba, 7.xi.1936 (*J. E. Drysdale*), 1 ♂ including holotype.

Azygophleps mediopallens sp.n. (Figures 4, 5, 44)

♂ 63–77 mm. Male: Antenna with 30–33 pectinate segments. Palpus fuscous black; frons, patagia and tegulae white to tilleul buff mixed with fuscous black, patagia with slender, horizontal, fuscous black bar; thorax light to warm buff mixed with fuscous, edged laterally with a streak of fuscous black and then with one of clear light to warm buff; abdomen light buff mixed with fuscous and bearing a fuscous medio-dorsal crest on segment one. Upperside: fore wing pinkish buff patterned with fuscous black; middle of costal and distal half of discal areas irrorate with white; middle of submedial fold conspicuously white to light buff, posterior half slenderly divided with a fuscous black streak. Hind wing white shading to light buff proximally, varying but usually very lightly irrorate with fuscous black; cilia light buff with fuscous black spots at the vein ends (Figures 4, 5). Underside: fore wing light buff posteriorly, pinkish buff with fuscous black along costa and streaked interneurally with fuscous black distad of discal area. Hind wing light buff irrorate proximally and streaked interneurally with fuscous black distad of discal area.

Genitalia (Figure 44): Vesica with a slender strap-like cornutus: in other respects similar to *A. ochricosta* (Figures 45, 46).

A species that is distinctive in colour and pattern, known at present only from the ericaceous zone of Ruwenzori.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 9 ♂ including holotype.

Oreocossus occidentalis Strand (Figures 7–9)

Oreocossus occidentalis Strand, 1913, Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (A) 12 : 35.

Oreocossus occidentalis Strand, 1915, op. cit. 81 (A) 2 : 134, pl., figure 2.

Oreocossus kilimanjarensis occidentalis Strand, Gaede, 1930, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 547, pl. 79 : h.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., 6 ♂; Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., 9 ♂; all xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*); Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16. viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 5 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

The short series of five males from the Mahoma River match well Strand's type of *occidentalis* from Spanish Guinea, in colour, pattern and size, measuring in wingspan 40–45 mm.; Strand's type measures 40 mm. (Figure 9). Four of the series of nine specimens from the west side of the Bwamba Pass measure 60–65 mm. and are patterned with fuscous black on a paler ground colour than that of the type and the hind wing especially has a much more sharply marked and contrasted pattern (Figure 7). The other specimens from the Bwamba Pass, the Namwamba Valley and from Kilembe range in wingspan from 35–65 mm. and are intermediate in depth of shade of marking and of contrast in pattern.

A series of five males collected by Edwards in Kenya (Mt. Kinangop, 8,000 ft., x.1934) range in wingspan from 39–44 mm. The ground colour of the wings is white to tilleul buff, the pattern, sparse on the hind wing, is fuscous black. These specimens are matched by a further 16 male specimens from various localities in Kenya and two male specimens from N. Tanzania (Figure 8). The single male specimen from Nyinabitaba, high in the rain forest of Ruwenzori, and the specimen recorded from the Semliki Valley by Hampson (1909 : 134) as *cilimanjarensis* Holland approach closely the Kinangop series in size, colour and pattern.

Female specimens associated with typical *occidentalis* have antennal pectinations twice as long as the diameter of the shaft; those associated with the Kinangop series have antennal pectinations equal or subequal in length to the diameter of the shaft. No corresponding structural difference has been found in the males of the two groups.

O. occidentalis Strand in its typical form is represented in the British Museum (Natural History) by specimens from Mt. Cameroun, Angola, E. Congo (Leopoldville), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The Kinangop series and those specimens associated with them may represent a higher elevation form of *occidentalis* or perhaps a distinct species. Until adequate material is available, with precise data relating to elevation and to vegetation associations, the Kinangop form is provisionally placed with *occidentalis*.

Brachylia badiala sp.n. (Figures 6, 41)

♂ 31–36 mm.: Vestiture pinkish buff irrorate with bister; metathorax and dorsal crest on first abdominal segment bister; patagia edged apically with bister; mesothorax pinkish buff; legs long-scaled and bister anteriorly, short-scaled and pinkish buff posteriorly. Upperside: fore wing pinkish buff; medial area suffused with russet, costal and inner margins deep brownish drab; transverse striae and medial fascia, broken in discal area, black. Hind wing pinkish buff suffused with and weakly patterned in reticulate form with fuscous (Figure 6). Underside of wings similar to upperside of hind wing.

Genitalia (Figure 41). Dorsal margin of valve with apical fourth sclerotized, crenulate and ridged and with a U-shaped, tapered process at base; medial plate of gnathos densely spined; paired anellus processes setose; vesica without cornutus.

Distinct in colour and pattern; differing structurally from the related *B. terebroides* Felder (Figure 43) in the form of the valve and of its basal process.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂ including holotype, which bears additional label, Cossidae genitalia slide No. 40.

Phragmatoecia pallens (Herrich-Schäffer)

Rhizonea pallens Herrich-Schäffer, 1854, Sammlung aussereurop. Schmett. I (1), pl. 35 : 169.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., 1 ♂; Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., 11 ♂, 2 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., 1 ♂, all xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards); Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Cameroun; Uganda.

METARBELIDAE

Metarbela nubifera (Bethune-Baker) (Figure 12)

Marshalliana nubifera Bethune-Baker, 1909, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8)3 : 425.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya, Uganda.

Metarbela splendida sp.n. (Figure 10)

♂ 47 mm.: Vestiture light buff weakly suffused with drab. Fore wing light buff patterned with broken, transverse striae of ochraceous buff surrounded by cinnamon brown irroration; pattern dense anterior of vein $Cu1b$ and at three-fifths inner margin; vein $Cu1b$ edged posteriorly with parallel area of clean and sharply defined ground colour. Hind wing light buff very lightly irrorate with drab.

Distinct in the genus by reason of its pattern and its very large size, being one and one-half times greater in wingspan than any known species.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass, 6,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), holotype.

Salagena arcys sp.n. (Figures 11, 42)

♂ 28 mm.: Legs white mixed with drab and bister. Frons and thorax white, the long hair scales tipped with bister; abdomen drab with some white to tilleul buff scaling posteroventrally. Fore wing cinnamon drab, rather paler in anterior proximal fourth, with black reticulate pattern; terminal interneurial spots white. Hind wing drab with a weak, fuscous, reticulate pattern; terminal interneurial spots pale (Figure 11).

Genitalia (Figure 42): Uncus very slightly tapered to a broadly rounded apex; sclerotized arms of gnathus broad and spatulate, connected medially by a weak membrane.

The cinnamon drab ground colour and sharply defined black reticulate pattern of the fore wing are diagnostic.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), Cossidae genitalia slide No. 36, holotype.

A female, with similar colour and pattern, collected by Dr. G. Pringle at Amani, Tanzania in February is associated with *arcys*, but excluded from the type series.

PSYCHIDAE

Monda immunda Joicey & Talbot

Monda immunda Joicey & Talbot, 1924, Bull. Hill Mus. Witley, 1(3) : 563.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., 1 ♂; both xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*).

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

LIMACODIDAE

Paryphanta tenuifascia Hering

Paryphanta tenuifascia Hering, 1937, Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)6 : 82, 85, pl. 1 : 8.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5–10.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Parapluda invitabilis (Wallengren)

Heterogenea invitabilis Wallengren, 1860, Wien. ent. Monatschr. 4 : 44.

Apluda similis Distant, 1897, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6)20 : 204.

Parapluda invitabilis Wallengren, Janse, 1964, Moths of South Africa, 7 : 67, figs.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Uganda; E. Congo (Leopoldville); Tanzania; Zambia; Rhodesia; Natal; Transvaal; Cape Province.

Parapluda incincta (Hampson)

Apluda incincta Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19(2) : 132, pl. 4 : 25.

Apluda schaliphlebia Hampson, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8)6 : 147.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20–21.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya; Zambia.

Ctenolita anacompa Karsch (Figures 47, 48)

Ctenolita anacompa Karsch, 1896, Ent. Nachr. 22 : 273.

Ctenolita anacompa Karsch, Hering, 1928, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 452, pl. 73 : d.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20–21.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Fernando Po; Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast; Ghana; Togo; Nigeria; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda.

A closely similar species, represented in the British Museum (Natural History) by a series of 11 males from Kaimosi, N.E. of Lake Victoria, differs structurally in the greatly reduced scobination of the manica, dense in *anacompa*, and in the more caudally placed, straight not hooked, lateral spine on the aedeagus (Figure 49); the series is conspecific with the type of *Miresa melanosticta* Bethune-Baker from Kamilolo, Nandi, N.E. of Lake Victoria. *Miresa melanosticta* is here transferred to the genus *Ctenolita*, **comb.n.**

The species described and illustrated by Janse (1964 : 95, figures) as *Ctenolita melanosticta* appears to be *C. habernichti* Wichgraf; this is a distinct species and not a synonym of *melanosticta* as Janse suggests.

Latoia chrysopa sp.n. (Figures 22, 50)

♂ 38–40 mm.: Frons, palpus, outer surface of legs and pectus bister; inner surface of legs and abdomen antimony yellow; thorax Rinnemann's green. Upperside: fore wing Rinnemann's green patterned with vinaceous buff suffused with bister; hind wing antimony yellow, cilia, termen and veins in distal half of wing bister (Figure 22). Underside of both wings antimony yellow, apical area and termen of fore wing, costal area and termen of hind wing suffused with bister.

Genitalia (Figure 50): Aedeagus slightly bulbous at base; vesica without cornutus.

A montane rain forest species closely similar in colour and pattern to *Latoia carnapi* (Karsch). Differs externally in its appreciably smaller size, *carnapi* having a wingspan in the male of 55–60 mm.; differs structurally in the genitalia in the shape of the valve and especially in the shape of the aedeagus, which in *carnapi* is spirally coiled at base and has two, slender, tapered supporting rods at apex (Figure 51).

[RWANDA]: Ruanda Dist., Lake Kivu, Rugege Forest, 7,000 ft., xii.1921 (T. A. Barns), 2 ♂, including holotype which bears additional label, Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 71; Ruanda Dist., Kabira Forest, 12 miles north of Usumbura, north end L. Tanganyika, 7,000 ft., i.1924, wet season (T. A. Barns), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

KENYA: Molo [8,065 ft.] xii.1961 (J. Start), 1 ♂.

Latoia concavata (Strand) stat.n. (Figures 13, 53)

Parasa trapezoidea var. *concavata* Strand, 1913, Arch. Naturgesch. 78 A12 : 36.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; Spanish Guinea; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda.

Externally closely similar to *Latoia trapezoidea* (Aurivillius, 1899 : 253), but differing in the male genitalia in the longer, more slender uncus, the slender, blade-like gnathos, the strongly

sclerotized and scobinate area at the base of the dorsal margin of the valve and the almost straight aedeagus with a short spine at one side near the apex (Figure 53).

In *L. trapezoidea*, known only from Cameroun, the uncus is short with a broadly rounded apex, the perimeter of the apex strongly sclerotized, the gnathos is broad but narrowed medially, the valves are simple, slender and tapered and the aedeagus is sinuous with a strongly sclerotized, rounded apex extending to a hooked tip.

Parasa mesochloris (Hampson, 1910 : 146) is closely similar to *trapezoidea*, possibly a subspecies of it; it is represented in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) from Ghana and Nigeria. In the male genitalia (Figure 52) the gnathos is not narrowed medially and the sclerotized apex of the aedeagus is crenulate, not rounded.

Janse (1964 : 117, figs.) records and illustrates what he believes to be *trapezoidea* from Rhodesia, but his description of the aedeagus accords neither with the aedeagus of the type of *trapezoidea* nor with that of *mesochloris* and evidently represents a distinct taxon.

Latoia sp.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 75, 1 ♂.

Closely similar to, possibly a subspecies of *L. urda* (Druce). Terminal brown pattern of fore wing much reduced; hind wing faintly tinged with green. Valve narrower and aedeagus more slender than those of *urda*.

There is a similar specimen in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) labelled:

E. CONGO: Kisenyi to Rutschuru, Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 76.

Latoia vividula (Walker)

Nyssia vividula Walker, 1865, List Lep. Ins. B.M. 32 : 478.

Parasa arcuata Karsch, 1896, Ent. Nachr. 22 : 277.

Parasa neumanni Karsch, 1896, Ent. Nachr. 22 : 278.

Parasa vividula Walker, Hering, 1928, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 463, pl. 74 : e.

Latoia vividula Walker, Janse, 1964, Moths of South Africa, 7 : 118, figs.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂.

Distribution: Continental Africa from approximately 10°N. to 30°S. latitude.

Latoia nana Holland

Latoia nana Holland, 1893, Ent. News, 4 : 103, pl. 7 : 15.

Parasa decolor Karsch, 1899, Ent. Nachr. 25 : 141. **Syn.n.**

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast; Ghana; Nigeria; Cameroun; Central African Republic.

Latoia cinnamomarea sp.n. (Figures 14, 54, 55)

♂ 29–34 mm.; ♀ 34 mm. Male: Pectus, outer surface of legs, palpus, frons and patagia seal brown (a dark vinaceous brown); thorax and abdomen pinkish buff mixed with ochraceous tawny. Upperside: fore wing fawn colour; medial area posterior of cubitus raw sienna; distal half of medial area between radius and costa varyingly marked with raw sienna, with a spot in one example, with a few scales only in another; postmedial fascia slender, seal brown; remainder of proximal half of wing and cilia suffused with seal brown; hind wing pinkish buff to ochraceous tawny, cilia seal brown (Figure 14). Underside of wings cinnamon buff, costa and cilia of hind wing, greater part of fore wing, except posterior of vein $Cu1b$, suffused with seal brown.

Male genitalia: Valve tapered; ventral margin sinuous; vesica without cornutus (Figures 54, 55).

Female externally similar to male, but medial area of fore wing entirely raw sienna.

Externally the fore wing pattern, with the conspicuous patch of raw sienna in the posterior half of the medial area in the male and the entire raw sienna medial area in the female, and structurally the form of the valve in the male genitalia are diagnostic.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8,000 ft., x.1934 (*Edwards*), Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 105, 1 ♂; Escarpment, B.E.A. [British East Africa], iii–iv.1901, 6,500–8,000 ft. (*Doherty*), 3 ♂ including holotype, 1 ♀.

Prolatoia eburata sp.n. (Figures 20, 56, 57)

♂ 25 mm.: Antenna bipectinate; pectinations three times as long as diameter of shaft in basal three-fourths, then shortening apicad; basal three-fourths of scape drab, apical fourth ivory yellow. Hind tibia with two pairs of spurs. Pectus and inner surface of legs ivory yellow; outer surface of legs and remainder of vestiture bister. Upperside: fore wing bister, intensely so in discal area; some drab scaling anterior and posterior of disc; some ochraceous tawny scaling at one-third inner margin; an ivory yellow spot in subcubital fold in proximal fourth of wing; hind wing bister (Figure 20). Underside of each wing bister.

Genitalia (Figures 56, 57). Uncus curved slightly dorsad; aedeagus sinuous with curved, spined apex.

Externally the conspicuously marked wing pattern and structurally the form of the uncus and aedeagus are diagnostic.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 106, holotype ♂.

Phorma pepon Karsch

Phorma pepon Karsch, 1896, Ent. Nachr. 22 : 280.

Thosea aurifrons Bethune-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8)7 : 567. **Syn.n.**

Thosea chloris Fawcett, 1917, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1917 : 245, pl. 1 : 5. **Syn.n.**

Phorma pepon Karsch, Janse, 1964, Moths of South Africa, 7 : 122, figs.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gambia; Sierra Leone; Ghana; Togo; Nigeria; Fernando Po; Cameroun; Angola; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda.

Sporetolepis venusta Hering

Sporetolepis venusta Hering, 1928, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 455, pl. 73 : g.
Chrysamma diachrysa Tams, 1929, Bull. Hill Mus. Witley, 3 : 171, pl. 8 : 9. **Syn.n.**

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22. viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; Congo (Leopoldville).

Narosa bractea sp.n. (Figures 18, 19, 58, 59)

♂ 18-21 mm.; ♀ 22-24 mm.: Frons, vertex and patagia white; remainder of vestiture white irrorate with bister, tegulae and crests tipped with bister. Upperside; fore wing white suffused with ochraceous buff at apex and posterior of radial vein and vein Sc_3 ; cubitus, medial, cubital and anal veins bister; cilia and inner margin irrorate with bister. Hind wing white; termen slenderly, and anal angle broadly suffused with bister and a little ochraceous buff. Underside: fore wing white; proximal three-fourths of costal area densely bister; remainder of wing suffused with ochraceous buff, densely in apical area, lightly elsewhere; cilia irrorate with bister. Hind wing white; termen very slenderly ochraceous buff, cilia irrorate with bister.

Male genitalia (Figures 58, 59): Anellus with stout, paired, spined basal processes and apically ornamented with long, stout, deciduous spines (lost from one side of figured preparation); vesica densely spined.

A strikingly distinct species characterized by the sharply defined pattern of bister-coloured veins on a background of ochraceous buff on the upperside of the fore wing.

UGANDA: Kigezi, Impenetrable Forest, Kanungu, 5,000 ft., v.1952 (J. A. Burgess), 2 ♂ including holotype which bears additional label, Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 65; Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Jinja, Mariba Forest, x.1962 (R. H. Carcasson), 1 ♀.

[GHANA] GOLD COAST: [Bibiani] Bibianaha, 700 ft., 1912 (H. G. F. Spurrell), 1 ♀.

Tetraphleba ruficeps (Hampson)

Tetraphleps ruficeps Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19(2) : 133, pl. 4 : 36.

Thosea orea Tams, 1929, Bull. Hill Mus. Witley, 3 : 168, pl. 8 : 14. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂.

Distribution: W. Uganda (Ruwenzori); E. Congo (Leopoldville), Kivu.

The species keys to *Chrysamma* Karsch in Hering's key to the African genera of Limacodidae (1955) and to *Ctenocompa* Karsch in Janse's key to the African genera of Limacodidae (1964). Distinct from both in the structure of the male genitalia; when the female is known a new genus will probably prove necessary.

The name *Tetraphleba* Strand, 1921 replaces *Tetraphleps* Hampson, 1892 nec *Tetraphleps* Fieber, 1861.

Omocena syrtis (Schaus & Clements)

Miresa syrtis Schaus & Clements, 1893, On a collection of Sierra Leone Lepidoptera, 28, pl. 2 : 3.

Ctenocompa ganale Pagenstecher, 1903, Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 56 : 26, pl. 1 : 9.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Senegal; Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast; Ghana; Nigeria; Cameroun; Central African Republic; Angola; Congo (Leopoldville); Zambia.

Thoseidea lineapunctata (Bethune-Baker) (Figures 21, 64, 65)

Thosea lineapunctata Bethune-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8)7 : 567.

Thoseidea lineapunctata Bethune-Baker, Hering, 1955, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. 107 : 224.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂.

Distribution: Angola.

Ctenocompa hilda (Druce)

Miresa hilda Druce [1888], Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1887 : 682

Ctenocompa hilda Druce, Hering, 1928, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 453, pl. 73 : e.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Nigeria; Cameroun; Gabon; Angola; W. Kenya (Kakamega).

Trachyptena spinosata sp.n. (Figures 16, 17, 66, 67)

♂ 19 mm.: Palpus, frons, vertex and patagia bister, tips of scales pinkish buff; thorax and abdomen pinkish buff. Upperside: fore wing pinkish buff lightly irrorate with bister in holotype (Figure 17), densely irrorate in medial area with warm sepia and bister in paratype (Figure 16); hind wing warm sepia, cilia pinkish buff. Underside of wings pinkish buff, costa of hind wing and costal area of fore wing irrorate with bister; outline of cell and veins distad of cell on fore wing bister.

Genitalia (Figures 66, 67). Process at base of dorsal margin of valve bearing a cluster of spines; a cluster of two or three spines situate medially in basal fourth of valve; vesica spined as illustrated (Figure 67).

Externally similar to *Trachyptena agbaja* (Bethune-Baker, 1915 : 200); differs structurally in the male genitalia in the shorter process at the base of the dorsal margin of the valve, in the presence of a small cluster of spines in the basal fourth of the valve and in the appreciably greater number and arrangement of the cornuti on the vesica.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂ including holotype, which bears additional label, Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 95.

Narosana agbaja Bethune-Baker, type-species of the genus *Narosana* Bethune-Baker (1915 : 200), is closely similar in structure to *Trachyptena rufa* Bethune-Baker, the type-species of *Trachyptena* Bethune-Baker (1911 : 572). *Narosana agbaja* is here transferred to *Trachyptena* (comb.n.) and *Narosana* thus becomes a junior synonym of *Trachyptena*. **Syn.n.**

Uniserrata holobrunnea Janse (1964 : 34, Figs.), the type-species of *Uniserrata* Janse (1964 : 33), is also closely related to *Trachyptena rufa* Bethune-Baker and is here transferred to *Trachyptena* (**comb.n.**); *Uniserrata* thus becomes a junior synonym of *Trachyptena*. **Syn.n.**

Trachyptena nigromaculata magna Hering (1933 : 213) has a male genitalia with deeply cleft, bilobate valves; the dorsal arm is membranous and tapered, the ventral arm sclerotized and tapered, differing markedly from those of *T. nigromaculata* Hering (1928 : 466). *Trachyptena magna* Hering is therefore accorded specific status. **Stat.n.**

Pseudomantria seminigra sp.n. (Figures 15, 61–63)

♂ 19 mm.: Palpus, frons, vertex, patagia and prothorax orange buff; remainder of vestiture pale orange yellow (Figure 15). Upperside: fore wing pale orange yellow; hind wing fuscous, cilia pale orange yellow. Underside: termen, cilia and inner margin of fore wing and cilia of hind wing pale orange yellow; remainder of wings fuscous.

Genitalia (Figures 61, 62). Proximal half of dorsal margin of valve folded; vesica without cornutus.

Externally similar to *P. flava* Bethune-Baker (1911), redescribed and figured by Hering (1928 : 466, pl. 75 : b) under the name *Pseudomantria flavissima* (**syn.n.**); differs in having both surfaces of the hind wing fuscous instead of yellow. Differs structurally in the genitalia in the simple, folded valve; in *flava* the base of the valve bears an ovate, spined process and the aedeagus is shorter and stouter (Figure 60).

A female from Tambura, S. Sudan measuring 20 mm. in wingspan, identical in colour and pattern with the holotype male, is provisionally associated with *seminigra*, but not regarded as a paratype. There is a thorn-like signum on the bursa copulatrix. (Figure 63).

In erecting *Pseudomantria*, Bethune-Baker (1911 : 572) overlooked the presence of a vein in the fore wing, stating vein 10 to be absent. Veins 7–10 (R_2-R_5) are on a long stalk arising from the upper angle of the cell; veins 8+9 (R_3+R_4) separate shortly before the termen. The antenna is lamellate, flattened dorso-ventrally and evenly scaled on all surfaces, not slightly serrate as originally described.

UGANDA: Semliki Valley, Hot springs, 2750 ft., 28.viii–1.ix.1952 (Fletcher), Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 82, holotype ♂.

SUDAN: Southern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Limacodidae genitalia slide No. 85, 1 ♀, provisionally associated.

DREPANIDAE

Spidia goniata Watson

Spidia fenestrata goniata Watson, 1957, Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B) 26 : 118, figures 8–10.

Spidia goniata Watson, Watson, 1965, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.), Suppl. 3 : 101, figures 159–162.

RUWENZORI: Mobuku Valley, 7,800 ft., 29–31.xii.1934 (Edwards), 1 ♂ (paratype); Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂ (holotype).

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

Spidia smithi (Warren) ? subsp.

Phalacrothyris smithi Warren, 1902, Novit. zool. 9 : 488.

Spidia smithi Warren, Watson, 1965, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.), Suppl. 3 : 106, figures 172–175, pl. 9 : 305.

UGANDA: Masaka (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Congo.

Isospidia angustipennis torulus Watson

Isospidia angustipennis torulus Watson, 1965, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.), Suppl. 3 : 135, figures 222, 224, pl. 14 : 329.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ (paratype).

Distribution: Uganda.

URANIIDAE**URANIINAE****Dissoprumna erycinaria** (Guenée)

Micronia erycinaria Guenée, 1857, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép. 10 : 30.

Dissoprumna erycinaria Guenée, Gaede, 1928, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 390, pl. 67 : f.

UGANDA: Mpanga Forest, 25.i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa, Senegambia to Cameroun; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda.

EPIPLEMINAE**Epiplema** Herrich-Schäffer

The generic name *Epiplema* has been used in a very broad sense, following the usage in the existing literature; the author is well aware that the species *nymphaeaata* Warren, *triumbrata* Warren and *sporocosma* sp.n. and the species *barbara* Warren, *semipicta* Warren and *baliocosma* sp.n. appear from the genitalia of both sexes to form distinct groups, but it is believed that new genera for this subfamily should be founded in a revision rather than in a short faunal work.

Epiplema nymphaeaata Warren ? subsp. (Figures 23, 24, 68, 69)

Epiplema nymphaeaata Warren, 1902, Novit. zool. 9 : 490.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 6,000 ft., 3 ♂, 1 ♀, all xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*); Mubuku Valley, 5,250–6,000 ft., 11.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 6 ♂, 3 ♀; Mubuku Valley, 7–8,000 ft., 29–31.xii.1934 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya (Mau Escarpment).

The type series consists of thirty specimens from 6,500–9,000 ft. on the Mau Escarpment in Kenya. The white ground colour of the upperside of the wings is very sparsely marked with bister; in only four specimens is the medial area of the fore wing and the postmedial fascia of the hind wing defined (Figure 23).

In the Ruwenzori series only the female from Nyinabitaba (8,650 ft.) and a male and the female from the upper levels of the Mubuku Valley (7–8,000 ft.) match the type series. In the remainder, the upperside of the wings is irrorate with bister, the medial area clearly defined, often with dense bister patches developed in the discal area and at the inner margin, and the posterior half of the postmedial fascia of the hind wing is sharply marked (Figure 24).

In the male genitalia, the inner tapered process on the valve is broader-based in the Ruwenzori specimens than in the type (Figure 68). The female genitalia of the Kenya and the Ruwenzori series appear to be identical (Figure 69).

Epiplema sporocosma sp.n. (Figures 25, 73, 74)

♂ 20 mm.: Frons bister. Vertex white. Thorax and abdomen white suffused with pale pinkish buff. Upperside of wings cartridge buff lightly irrorate with drab and bister; proximal half of inner margin of fore wing suffused with pale pinkish buff; ante- and postmedial fasciae on each wing ochraceous tawny; medial area of each wing irregularly suffused with drab; terminal area of fore wing, between veins R_4 and Cu_1a , drab, edged proximally with interneural black spots (Figure 25).

Genitalia: Valve with two tapered processes, one from two-thirds ventral margin, one from near one-third ventral margin; vesica with three or four thorn-like cornuti (Figures 73, 74).

Closely related to *E. triumbrata* Warren (1902 : 491), which differs externally in the clean white ground colour of the wings and darker and more sharply marked pattern (Figure 26). In *triumbrata* the more caudal of the two tapered processes on the valve is placed medially in the basal third and the vesica has two cornuti, one thorn-like, one bifid at the apex (Figures 75, 76).

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), holotype labelled Uraniidae genitalia slide no. 30, paratype labelled slide no. 18.

Epiplema barbara Warren (Figure 27)

Epiplema barbara Warren, 1899, Novit. zool. 6 : 10.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Malawi.

Epiplema baliocosma sp.n. (Figures 29, 30, 77–79)

♂ 24 mm.; ♀ 30 mm.: Termen of fore wing incurved between vein R_5 and M_3 ; termen of hind wing with short tails at veins R_5 and M_3 , crenulate between. Vestiture dusky drab. Upperside: fore wing dusky drab; ante- and postmedial fasciae, broad at costa then becoming slender, and a short, arc-shaped fascia parallel with incurved part of termen, black edged with sparse ochraceous tawny scaling; cilia cinnamon brown mixed with ochraceous tawny and fuscous. Hind

wing: proximal half drab to dusky drab; distal half a mixture of dusky drab, cinnamon brown and ochraceous tawny, conspicuous as a pale band distad of the postmedial fascia; transverse fasciae acutely angled in discal area but not extending to costa, black edged with ochraceous tawny; white, triangular subterminal spots, edged distally with black, one in each of the three interspaces between veins R_5 and M_3 ; a black subterminal streak in the interspace between veins M_3 and Cu_1a ; cilia as on fore wing. Underside of wings light drab striate with black; distal half of costa and apical area vinaceous buff, tornal area of hind wing ochraceous tawny.

Male genitalia (Figures 77, 78): Uncus bifid, each arm short, tapered and sclerotized. Arms of gnathos blunt, not meeting. Mid-ventral margin of valve with broad, densely scaled, incurved process connected with dorsal margin by a slender Δ -shaped, heavily sclerotized band, the dorsal extremity of which bears a short, digitate process. Vesica with two tapered cornuti.

Female genitalia (Figure 79): Ductus bursae dilate at one side medially and sclerotized; bursa copulatrix with a small, stellate signum.

Differs externally from the related *E. semipicta* Warren in its larger size and conspicuous, white, subterminal spots on the upperside of the hind wing and in the ochraceous tawny tornal area of the underside of the hind wing; differs structurally in the presence of a heavily sclerotized Δ -shaped bar across the valve and in the presence of two tapered cornuti on the vesica.

[KENYA] B. E. Africa: Mile 478 on Uganda Rly. [Molo, 8,065 ft.], 20.xi.1900 (C. S. Betton), Uraniidae genitalia slide no. 22, holotype ♂; E. Quaso, Masai, 22.x.1900 (C. S. Betton), 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Epiplema arenosa sp.n. (Figures 28, 70–72)

♂ 19–22 mm.; ♀ 26 mm.: Fore wing lacking one radial vein. Hind wing lacking vein M_2 ; veins A_1 and A_2 stalked; anal fold present in both sexes, more strongly developed in male. Wings without projections or tails. Male: Frons drab. Vestiture cinnamon buff. Upperside: wings cinnamon buff lightly irrorate with bister in medial area; base of costa on fore wing drab and subterminal area, between veins R_5 and Cu_1a , marked with four interneural, bister spots in form of an arc; anal fold on hind wing light buff. Underside of wings pinkish buff.

Female similar, but lacking drab colour at base of costa on fore wing (Figure 28).

Male genitalia, Figures 71, 72.

Female genitalia, Figure 70.

Distinct among the Ethiopian Epipleminae in colour and wing shape, being reminiscent of certain species of *Hydrelia* in the Geometridae.

Placed tentatively in the genus *Epiplema*.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass, 6,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), Uraniidae genitalia slide no. 13, holotype ♂.

UGANDA: Toro, Mpanga Forest, 4,800 ft., 16.xi.1911 (S. A. Neave), 1 ♂.

[KENYA] B. E. Africa: Mile 478 Uganda Rly. [Molo, 8,065 ft.], 25.xi.1900 (C. S. Betton), 1 ♀.

***Dirades angulifera* Warren (Figures 31, 32)**

Dirades angulifera Warren, 1902, Novit. zool. 9 : 489.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8,500 ft., 25.x.1934 (*J. Ford*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Ethiopia, above 8,000 ft.; Kenya, above 6,000 ft.

Tentatively associated are four specimens from Mt. Cameroon, one from 5,000 ft., three from 7,400 ft.

Represented on the island of São Thomé by *Dirades angulata* (Talbot, 1929), described as a *Gathynia*. **Comb.n.**

***Pseudodirades* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5–10.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), Uraniidae genitalia slide no. 19, 1 ♀.

Externally similar to *Pseudodirades lactea* (Warren), figured by Janse (1932, pl. 1 : 11). Differs structurally from the female holotype of *lactea* in the genitalia.

LASIOCAMPIDAE***Lechriolepis* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Closely similar externally to *L. jacksoni* (Bethune-Baker, 1911), known from Entebbe and Kampala; males of the Kilembe population are required to establish its identity.

***Lechriolepis leucostigma* (Hampson)**

Chrysopsyche leucostigma Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19 (2) : 131, pl. 4 : 41.

Lechriolepis leucostigma Hampson, Aurivillius, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 219, pl. 29 : f.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (west side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

***Lechriolepis* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Philotherma leucocyma* (Hampson) **comb.n.*

Anadiasa leucocyma Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19 (2) : 131, pl. 4 : 31.

Pseudolyra leucocyma Hampson, Aurivillius, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 264, pl. 37 : d.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 4 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: W. Uganda; Rwanda; Burundi; N. E. Tanzania.

Placed tentatively in *Pseudolyra* by Aurivillius, but the structure of the genitalia appears to be congeneric with that of the type species of *Philotherma*, *P. jacchus* Möschler, 1887. *Anadiasa leucocyma* Hampson is therefore transferred to the genus *Philotherma*.

Euwallengrenia nom.nov.

The generic name *Olyra* Wallengren, 1865 is preoccupied by *Olyra* M'Clelland, 1842. *Euwallengrenia* is proposed as a replacement name for *Olyra* Wallengren.

Euwallengrenia reducta sublineata (Walker)

Odonesis reducta Walker, 1855, List Lep. Ins. B.M. 6 : 1411.

Poecilocampa sublineata Walker, 1869, Proc. nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow, 1 : 342.

Olyra distantii Dewitz, 1881, Nova Acta Acad. Caesar Leop. Carol. 42 : 79.

Olyra pallida Aurivillius, 1925, Ark. Zool. 17 A32 : 16.

Pachygastria niris Druce, 1884, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1884 : 228, pl. 17 : 6.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 1,200 m., 17.iii.1948 (*Holm*), 1 ♀ in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Kilembe, 4,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–6.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; ibid., 4–12.ix.1952, 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast; Ghana; Nigeria; Togo; Angola; Central African Republic; Sudan; E. Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda; Kenya; Tanzania; Malawi. Represented in Rhodesia, Natal and Cape Province by the nominate subspecies.

Streblote fusca (Aurivillius)

Taragama fusca Aurivillius, 1905, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1905 : 316, pl. 16 : 8.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Uganda.

Streblote craterum Tams (Figure 34)

Streblote craterum Tams, 1929, Bull. Hill Mus. Witley 3 : 176; T. A. Barns, 1923, Across the Great Craterland to the Congo, Figure 82, nos. 9, 14.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: E. Congo (Leopoldville), Kivu; Rwanda.

In the two males from the Mahoma River in the lower level of the montane rain forest, the vestiture is tawny; the fore wing is entirely tawny proximal of and irregularly banded tawny distal of the medial area (Figure 34), matching one of the six male specimens from the Rugege Forest in Rwanda, the type locality. The male from Nyinabitaba in the upper levels of the montane rain forest is rather greater in wingspan than those from the lower levels, measuring 38 mm. against 34–35 mm. and is intermediate in colour between those and the typical series.

Streblote graberii (Dewitz) ? subsp. (Figure 36)

Pachypasa graberii Dewitz, 1881, Nova Acta Acad. Caesar Leop. Carol. 42 : 72, pl. 1 : 3.

Taragama guinearum Strand, 1912, Arch. Naturgesch. 78 A1 : 85, 88, 91.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. [montane rain forest], 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 5 ♂, 1 ♀.

The species is represented in the collection of the B.M.(N.H.) by three typical examples, one male and two females, from Bitji, Cameroun. Short series of uniformly marked specimens from Rwanda, W. Uganda and Tanzania (Usambara), agreeing in structure with but differing in pattern from the Cameroun examples, suggest that some degree of geographic variation may occur. In the Ruwenzori males the russet brown fore wing is less densely irrorate with fuscous and the hind wing is pinkish buff, only a little suffused with fuscous terminad (Figure 36); in the fore wing of the female the ante- and postmedial fasciae are defined in fuscous and the area distad of the postmedial fascia is markedly less heavily suffused with fuscous; the hind wing is tilleul buff at base, darkening terminad.

Streblote distinguenda (Aurivillius) ? subsp.

Taragama distinguenda Aurivillius, 1905, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1905 : 315, pl. 16 : 13.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft. [savannah-cultivated region], xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Differs from the nominotypical *distinguenda* from South Africa in the paler colour of the wings. The ground colour of the fore wing is cinnamon, that of the hind wing cartridge buff at base shading to cinnamon at the termen. There are similar examples in the B.M.(N.H.) from Uganda (Kampala) and from Tanzania (Bukoba).

Streblote eccrita sp.n. (Figures 35, 80)

♂ 38 mm.: Palpus, tibiae and tegulae ochraceous tawny; remainder of vestiture pinkish buff to pinkish cinnamon. Scape cartridge buff irrorate with pinkish buff; pectinations fuscous. Upperside. Fore wing ochraceous tawny proximad of slightly sinuous, fuscous black postmedial fascia, which extends from apex to three-fifths inner margin; a band of cinnamon buff with a dentate distal margin tapering apical is situate distad of the postmedial fascia; terminal fifth vinaceous cinnamon, edged proximally with fuscous scaling between veins; a white arcuate streak on vein $Cu_1 b$ in proximal fourth; cilia fuscous mixed with vinaceous cinnamon and tipped with cartridge buff. Hind wing vinaceous cinnamon in distal fourth, paling proximal and along anal margin; cilia as on fore wing (Figure 35). Underside similar to upperside, but fuscous black postmedial fascia on fore wing broad and diffuse from apex to vein R_5 , then failing.

Externally closely similar to *S. aculeata* (Walker), but differing in the form of the band between the postmedial fascia and the terminal fifth on the upperside of the fore wing, which in *aculeata* is drab edged with white and tapers to a point at the inner margin. Structurally closer to *S. craterium* Tams, from which it differs in the form of the eighth sternum (Figure 80).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), genitalia slide Lasiocampidae no. 753, holotype ♂.

Leipoxais tamsi sp.n. (Figures 33, 81)

♂ 38 mm.: Pectus, legs and palpus madder brown to hessian brown; vertex and patagia cinnamon brown; scape, thorax and abdomen testaceous; pectinations light buff tipped with fuscous. Upperside. Fore wing testaceous from seven-eighths costa to two-fifths vein $Cu1b$ and along inner margin; remainder of wing and all veins ochraceous tawny; discal spot white ringed with fuscous; postmedial and subterminal fasciae fuscous, faintly defined; termen faintly blotched with fuscous between veins; cilia testaceous mixed with fuscous and tipped with cartridge buff. Hind wing testaceous, a little paler at base; cilia as on fore wing (Figure 33). Underside. Fore wing ochraceous tawny in anterior proximal fourth, fading to pinkish buff in posterior proximal fourth and shading to testaceous in distal half; terminal area suffused with fuscous; cilia as on upperside. Hind wing madder brown except anal fold, which is tilleul buff suffused with fuscous; postmedial and subterminal fasciae black, failing before anal fold; cilia as on upperside.

Genitalia as in Figure 81, but vesica without cornuti.

Related to *L. peraffinis* Holland (1893), differing externally in colour and structurally in the form of the eighth sternum and the genitalia.

A second male, from Rwanda, differs externally in having the ochraceous tawny parts of the fore wing a little suffused with testaceous and structurally in the presence of four short, slender cornuti on the vesica, three at the left side and one at the right side; possibly deciduous cornuti (Figure 81).

It is with pleasure that I name this species in honour of Mr. W. H. T. Tams, in token appreciation of the help that he has given me in working out the Ruwenzori Lasiocampidae.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7–13.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), genitalia slide Lasiocampidae No. 747, holotype ♂.

Provisionally associated with *L. tamsi*:

[**RWANDA:**] Ruanda Dist., Lake Kivu, Rugege Forest, 8,000 ft., xii.1921 (*T. A. Barns*), genitalia slide No. 748, 1 ♂.

Pseudometa castanea Hampson

Pseudometa castanea Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19(2) : 130, pl. 4 : 28.

Pseudometa castanea Hampson, Aurivillius, 1927 in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 262, pl. 37 : b.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20–21.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 6,700 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Uganda (Bwamba and Toro); E. Congo (Leopoldville) (E. Ituri Forest).

Pachymeta immunda (Holland) comb.n. (Figure 37)

Lasiocampa immunda Holland, 1893, Psyche, 6 : 532.

Mallocampa immunda Holland, Aurivillius, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 273, pl. 39 : a.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5,500–7,500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 4 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂; Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 4♂.

Distribution: Ivory Coast; Ghana; Nigeria; Cameroun; Gabon; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda.

The male genitalia of *immunda* are closely similar to those of the type species of *Pachymeta*, *Lebeda contraria* Walker, and do not appear to be congeneric with the type species of *Mallocampa*, *Eutricha audea* Druce. *Immunda* is therefore transferred to the genus *Pachymeta*.

The illustration in Seitz of the male of *immunda* is more variegated in colour and has a larger discal spot than any of the 44 specimens, which includes a paratype of *immunda* (Figure 37), in the B. M. (N. H.).

***Mallocampa punctilimbata* Strand**

Mallocampa punctilimbata Strand, 1912, Arch. Naturgesch. 78 A7 : 145.

Mallocampa punctilimbata Strand, Aurivillius, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14: 273, pl.39: c (♀).

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂.

Distribution: Guinea; Congo (Leopoldville); Cameroun; W. Uganda.

EUPTEROTIDAE

***Jana preciosa* Aurivillius**

Jana preciosa Aurivillius, 1893, Ent. Tidskr. 14 : 207.

Jana preciosa Aurivillius, Gaede, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 303, pl. 43 : d.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda; Tanzania.

***Hoplojana rhodoptera* (Gerstaecker)**

Jana rhodoptera Gerstaecker, 1871, Arch. Naturgesch. 37 : 361.

Jana rhodoptera Gerstaecker, 1873, in Decken, Reisen in Ost-Afrika, 3(2) : 381, pl. 16 : 3.

Hoplojana rhodoptera Gerstaecker, Gaede, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 305, pl. 45 : d.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5–10, ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂.

Distribution: Tanzania (including Zanzibar); Uganda.

Examples from Rhodesia and Transvaal, externally closely similar to those from Tanzania, differ slightly in the structure of the male genitalia and may represent a subspecies.

Hoplojana distincta Rothschild, (1917, Novit. zool. 24 : 490) approximates closely in structure to *rhodoptera* and probably represents only a colour form of that species, having sharply patterned fore wings and almost uniformly pink hind wings (Figure 38).

BOMBYCIDAE**Trilocha ficicola** Ormerod

Trilocha ficicola Ormerod, 1889, Notes & Descriptions of a few Injurious Farm & Fruit Insects of South Africa, 43, figure 20.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya to Natal.

SATURNIIDAE**LUDIINAE****Ludia o. orinoptena** Karsch

Ludia orinoptena Karsch, 1893, Berlin. ent. Z. 37 : 504, pl. 20 : 2.

Ludia limbobrunnea Strand, 1911, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 5(2) : 299, figure.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii. 1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5,500-7,500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; Gabon; Angola; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda; Kenya; Tanzania; Malawi. Represented in Transvaal by *orinoptena monroei* Jordan.

Goodia smithii oriens Hampson stat.n.

Saturnia smithii Holland, 1897, in Donaldson Smith, Through Unknown African Countries, 413, figure 13.

Goodia oriens Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19(2) : 129, pl. 4 : 42.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5-10.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix. 1952 (*Fletcher*), 5 ♂.

Distribution: N. W. Tanzania (Musoma & Bukoba); W. Uganda (Ankole & Toro); E. Congo (Leopoldville), Semliki Valley.

The ochraceous coloured nominate subspecies is represented in the B. M. (N. H.) by examples from Ethiopia (Harar) and Kenya (Voi, Kibwezi & Taveta). Specimens from N. W. Tanzania, W. Uganda and E. Congo (Leopoldville) are suffused with fuscous to the almost complete exclusion of all ochraceous colouring, matching well the type specimen of *oriens*, described by Hampson from Ruwenzori. The name *oriens* is therefore resurrected from synonymy to represent the darker, western subspecies.

Specimens from Arusha in Tanzania are intermediate and are for the present associated with the nominate subspecies.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂; Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 4♂.

Distribution: Ivory Coast; Ghana; Nigeria; Cameroun; Gabon; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda.

The male genitalia of *immunda* are closely similar to those of the type species of *Pachymeta*, *Lebeda contraria* Walker, and do not appear to be congeneric with the type species of *Mallocampa*, *Eutricha audea* Druce. *Immunda* is therefore transferred to the genus *Pachymeta*.

The illustration in Seitz of the male of *immunda* is more variegated in colour and has a larger discal spot than any of the 44 specimens, which includes a paratype of *immunda* (Figure 37), in the B. M. (N. H.).

***Mallocampa punctilimbata* Strand**

Mallocampa punctilimbata Strand, 1912, Arch. Naturgesch. 78 A7 : 145.

Mallocampa punctilimbata Strand, Aurivillius, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14: 273, pl.39: c (♀).

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂.

Distribution: Guinea; Congo (Leopoldville); Cameroun; W. Uganda.

EUPTEROTIDAE

***Jana preciosa* Aurivillius**

Jana preciosa Aurivillius, 1893, Ent. Tidskr. 14 : 207.

Jana preciosa Aurivillius, Gaede, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 303, pl. 43 : d.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda; Tanzania.

***Hoplojana rhodoptera* (Gerstaecker)**

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Jana rhodoptera Gerstaecker, 1873, in Decken, Reisen in Ost-Afrika, 3(2) : 381, pl. 16 : 3.

Hoplojana rhodoptera Gerstaecker, Gaede, 1927, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 305, pl. 45 : d.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5-10, ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1♂.

Distribution: Tanzania (including Zanzibar); Uganda.

Examples from Rhodesia and Transvaal, externally closely similar to those from Tanzania, differ slightly in the structure of the male genitalia and may represent a subspecies.

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BOMBYCIDAE

Trilocha fericola Ormerod

Trilocha fericola Ormerod, 1889, Notes & Descriptions of a few Injurious Farm & Fruit Insects of South Africa, 43, figure 20.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya to Natal.

SATURNIIDAE

LUDIINAE

Ludia o. orinoptena Karsch

Ludia orinoptena Karsch, 1893, Berlin. ent. Z. 37 : 504, pl. 20 : 2.

Ludia limbobrunnea Strand, 1911, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 5(2) : 299, figure.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii. 1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5,500-7,500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; Gabon; Angola; Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda; Kenya; Tanzania; Malawi. Represented in Transvaal by *orinoptena monroei* Jordan.

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Saturnia smithii Holland, 1897, in Donaldson Smith, Through Unknown African Countries, 413, figure 13.

Goodia oriens Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 19(2) : 129, pl. 4 : 42.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5-10.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂; Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix. 1952 (Fletcher), 5 ♂.

Distribution: N. W. Tanzania (Musoma & Bukoba); W. Uganda (Ankole & Toro); E. Congo (Leopoldville), Semliki Valley.

The ochraceous coloured nominate subspecies is represented in the B. M. (N. H.) by examples from Ethiopia (Harar) and Kenya (Voi, Kibwezi & Taveta). Specimens from N. W. Tanzania, W. Uganda and E. Congo (Leopoldville) are suffused with fuscous to the almost complete exclusion of all ochraceous colouring, matching well the type specimen of *oriens*, described by Hampson from Ruwenzori. The name *oriens* is therefore resurrected from synonymy to represent the darker, western subspecies.

Specimens from Arusha in Tanzania are intermediate and are for the present associated with the nominate subspecies.

ATTACINAE

Decachorda rosea rosea Aurivillius

Decachorda rosea Aurivillius, 1898, Ent. Tidskr. 19 : 184, figure.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gabon; Congo (Leopoldville); Angola; Uganda; Kenya; Tanzania; Malawi; Rhodesia.

The female type from W. Congo (Leopoldville), Mukimbungu figured by Aurivillius, is badly rubbed; a discal spot is faintly defined on each hind wing, but none is apparent on the fore wing. In discal spot characters the type is matched by a specimen in the B. M. (N. H.) from Rutschuru, E. Congo (Leopoldville); other specimens of *rosea* from Rutschuru have a clearly defined white, pink-ringed discal spot on each wing.

The series of 17 specimens from Uganda and E. Congo (Leopoldville) in the B. M. (N. H.) vary in colour. In six examples the wings are predominantly yellow, varyingly irrorate with pink; they represent ab. *gaedei* Dufrane and variants.

Specimens from Angola, Katanga (Congo, Leopoldville), Malawi and Rhodesia are typical, more uniformly marked, a dull, deep pink with the postmedial fasciae marked yellow anteriorly, fuscous posteriorly.

A series of 69 specimens from Kitale (Kenya) is a bright, vinaceous pink, nearest to Ridgeway's Alizarine pink, with faintly defined postmedial fasciae and discal spots, but similar in structure of both male and female genitalia to typical *rosea*. These specimens represent subspecies *aurivillii* Bouvier.

Tagaropsis rougeoti sp.n. (Figures 39, 40, 82-84)

♂ 106 mm.: Tarsi, fore- and mid-tibiae, palpus, frons and vertex a vinaceous brown, Ridgway's cinnamon drab to natal brown; a spot of yellow at base of each antenna, a brown spot on metathorax, remainder of vestiture amber yellow to citron yellow. Upperside of wings yellow patterned with brown (Figure 39); discal spot on fore wing hyaline ringed with brown. Underside of wings coloured similarly to the upperside; pattern as in (Figure 40).

Genitalia: Uncus with dorsal lobe; saccus extensively produced caudad; valve with almost rectangular process at base of dorsal margin; vesica with a short, tapered cornutus. Posterior margin of eighth sternite sclerotized and shallowly excised medially (Figures 82-84).

Externally closely similar to the South African *T. flavinata* Walker, but having a slightly greater wingspan. Differs structurally from *flavinata* (Figures 85-87) in the presence of the lobed process on the uncus, the very long saccus, the more tapered valve and the shape of the basal process, in the shape of the aedeagus, in the form of the cornutus and in the form of the eighth sternite.

It is with pleasure that I name this species in honour of Monsieur P. Rougeot of the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris in token acknowledgement for his help in determining the Ruwenzori Saturniidae.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), genitalia slide Saturniidae No. 23, holotype ♂; Kigezi, xii.1953 (Van Someren), 1 ♂.

Drepanoptera antinorii (Oberthür)

Saturnia antinorii Oberthür, 1880, Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 15 : 178, pl. 1 : 4.

Epiphora (Drepanoptera) magdalena Grunberg, 1909, Dtsch. ent. Z. 1909 : 130.

Epiphora (Drepanoptera) antinorii Oberthür, Gaede, 1924, in Seitz, Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, 14 : 317, pl. 48 : c.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8,000 ft., x.1934 (Edwards), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Tanzania.

Drepanoptera marginimacula (Joycey & Talbot)

Epiphora antinori marginimacula Joycey & Talbot, 1924, Bull. Hill. Mus. Witley, 1 : 560; T. A. Barns, 1923, Across the Great Craterland to the Congo, figure 80, no. 1.

UGANDA: Mt. Mgahinga, 11,000 ft., 22.xi.1934 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Rwanda; S. W. Uganda.

SPHINGIDAE

Dovania poecila Rothschild & Jordan

Dovania poecila Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl., 47, pl. 6 : 9.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5,000 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroun; E. Congo (Leopoldville); Uganda; Kenya; Tanzania; Malawi.

Temnora pseudohylas pseudohylas (Rothschild)

Lophurion pseudohylas Rothschild, 1894, Novit. zool. 1 : 71.

Temnora pseudohylas pseudohylas Rothschild, Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl., 583, pl. 50 : 15; pl. 56: 10.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20–21.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; ibid., 4–12.ix.1952, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya to Cape Province.

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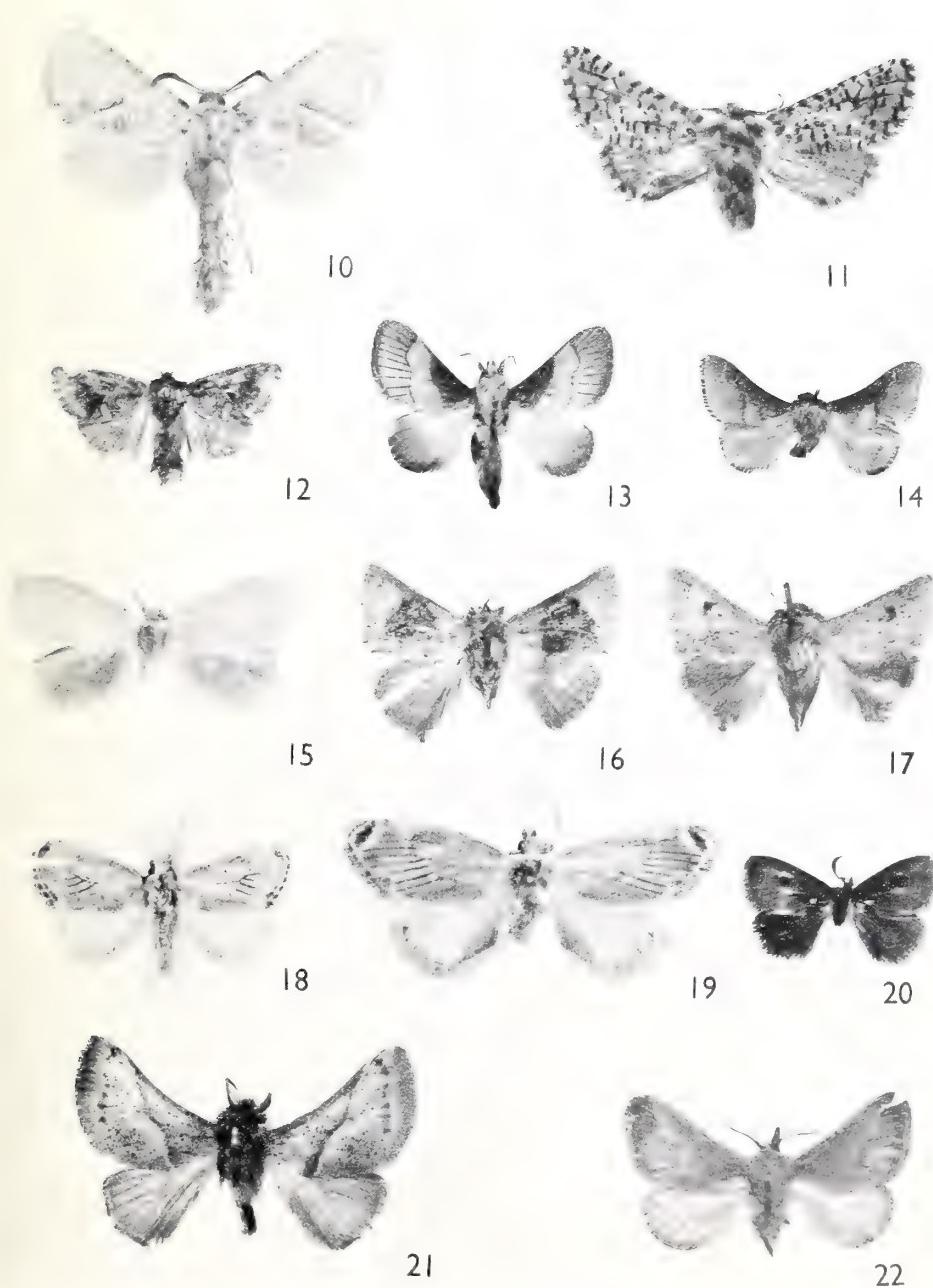
FIG.

1. *Azygophleps tandoensis* Bethune-Baker ♂
B.M.Neg.44696
2. *A. ochricosta* sp.n. paratype ♂
B.M.Neg.44698
3. *A. ochricosta* sp.n. paratype ♂
B.M.Neg.44697
4. *A. mediopallens* sp.n. paratype ♂
B.M.Neg.44700
5. *A. mediopallens* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44699
6. *Brachylia badiala* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44701
7. *Orcocossus occidentalis* Strand ♂, Bwamba Pass, B.M.Neg.44714
8. *O. occidentalis* Strand ♂, Mt. Elgon,
B.M.Neg.44715
9. *O. occidentalis* Strand holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44586



FIG.

10. *Metarbela splendida* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44703
11. *Salagena arcys* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.44704
12. *Metarbela nubifera* (Bethune-Baker) holo-
type ♂ B.M.Neg.44702
13. *Latoia concavata* (Strand) holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44716
14. *L. cinnamomea* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44712
15. *Pseudomantria seminigra* sp.n. holotype ♂
($\times 2$) B.M.Neg.44708
16. *Trachyptena spinosata* sp.n. paratype ♂
($\times 2$) B.M.Neg.44709
17. *T. spinosata* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.44710
18. *Narosa bractea* sp.n. paratype ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.44706
19. *N. bractea* sp.n. paratype ♀ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.44705
20. *Prolatoia eburata* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44713
21. *Thoseidea lineapunctata* (Bethune-Baker)
holotype ♂ ($\times 2$) B.M.Neg.44711
22. *Latoia chrysopa* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.44707



HG.

23. *Epiplema nymphacata* Warren ♂ ($\times 2$)
Kenya, B.M.Neg.45822
24. *E. nymphaeata* Warren ♂ ($\times 2$) Ruwenzori, B.M.Neg.45823
25. *E. sporocosma* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45820
26. *E. triumbrata* Warren ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45821
27. *E. barbara* Warren ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45827
28. *E. arenosa* sp.n. paratype ♀ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45826
29. *E. baliocosma* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45824
30. *E. baliocosma* sp.n. paratype ♀ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45825
31. *Dirades angulifera* Warren ♂ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45828
32. *D. angulifera* Warren ♀ ($\times 2$)
B.M.Neg.45829



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32

FIG.

33. *Leipoxais tamsi* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.45833
34. *Streblote craterum* Tams ♂
B.M.Neg.45830
35. *S. eccrita* sp.n. holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.45834
36. *S. graberii* Dewitz ?subsp. ♂
B.M.Neg.45832
37. *Pachymeta immunda* (Holland) paratype ♂
B.M.Neg.45831
38. *Hoplojana distincta* Rothschild holotype ♂
B.M.Neg.45837
39. *Tagaropsis rougeoti* sp.n. holotype ♂
upperside B.M.Neg.45835
40. *T. rougeoti* sp.n. holotype ♂ underside
B.M.Neg.45836



33



34



35



36



37



38



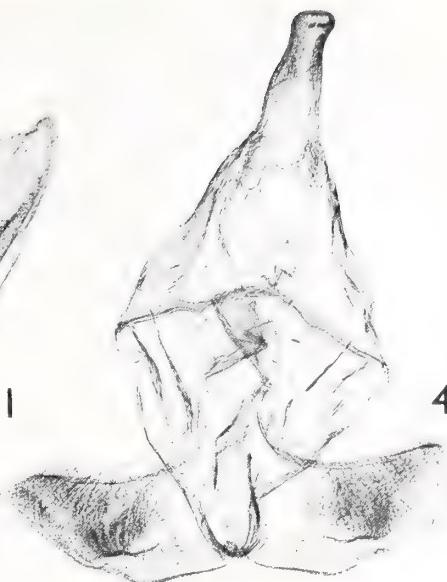
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40

FIG.

41. *Brachylia badiala* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45865
42. *Salagena arcys* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 24$) B.M.Neg.45866
43. *Brachylia tercbroides* Felder ♂ genitalia ($\times 20$) B.M.Neg.45867
44. *Azygophleps mediopallens* sp.n. paratype aedeagus ($\times 12$) B.M.Neg.45868
45. *A. ochricosta* sp.n. paratype aedeagus ($\times 12$) B.M.Neg.45869
46. *A. ochricosta* sp.n. paratype ♂ genitalia ($\times 12$) B.M.Neg.45869



44

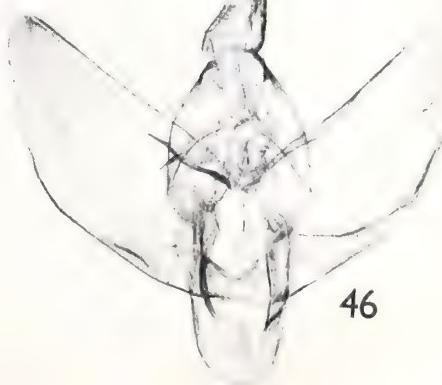


FIG.

47. *Ctenolita anacompa* Karsch aedeagus
(\times 24) B.M.Neg.45871
48. *C. anacompa* Karsch ♂ genitalia (\times 24)
B.M.Neg.45870
49. *C. melanosticta* (Bethune-Baker) aedeagus
(\times 24) B.M.Neg.45873
50. *Latoia chrysopa* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia
(\times 22) B.M.Neg.45874
51. *L. carnapi* (Karsch) ♂ genitalia (\times 12)
B.M.Neg.45875
52. *L. mesochloris* (Hampson) holotype ♂
genitalia (\times 24) B.M.Neg.45876
53. *L. concavata* (Strand) ♂ genitalia (\times 22)
B.M.Neg.45877
54. *L. cinnamonareca* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia
(\times 30) B.M.Neg.45878
55. *L. cinnamonareca* sp.n. holotype aedeagus
(\times 30) B.M.Neg.45879



47



50



48



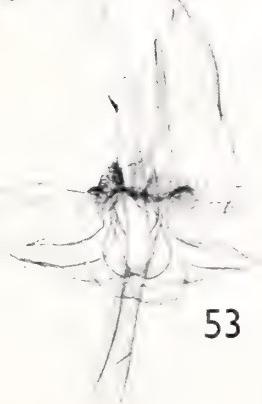
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51



52



53

55



FIG.

56. *Prolatoia eburata* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45880
57. *P. eburata* sp.n. holotype aedeagus ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45881
58. *Narosa bractea* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45882
59. *N. bractea* sp.n. holotype aedeagus with vesica extruded ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45883
60. *Pseudomantria flava* Bethune-Baker aedeagus ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45884
61. *P. seminigra* sp.n. paratype ♀ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45888
62. *P. seminigra* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45886
63. *P. seminigra* sp.n. holotype aedeagus ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45887



56



58



57



59



60



61



62



63

FIG.

64. *Thoscidea lineapunctata* (Bethune-Baker)
holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 22$)
B.M.Neg.45889
65. *T. lineapunctata* (Bethune-Baker) holotype aedeagus ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45890
66. *Trachyprena spinosata* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 24$) B.M.Neg.45891
67. *T. spinosata* sp.n. holotype aedeagus ($\times 24$) B.M.Neg.45892
68. *Epiplema nymphacata* Warren holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 50$) B.M.Neg.45896
69. *E. nymphacata* Warren paratype ♀ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45897
70. *E. arenosa* sp.n. paratype ♀ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45898
71. *E. arenosa* sp.n. paratype ♂ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45899
72. *E. arenosa* sp.n. paratype aedeagus ($\times 30$)
B.M.Neg.45900



64



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FIG.

73. *Epiplema sporocosma* sp.n. paratype ♂ genitalia ($\times 25$) B.M.Neg.45901
74. *E. sporocosma* sp.n. paratype aedeagus ($\times 25$) B.M.Neg.45902
75. *E. triumbra* Warren holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 25$) B.M.Neg.45903
76. *E. triumbra* Warren holotype aedeagus ($\times 25$) B.M.Neg.45904
77. *E. baliosoma* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45905
78. *E. baliosoma* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$) B.M.Neg.45906
79. *E. baliosoma* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45907



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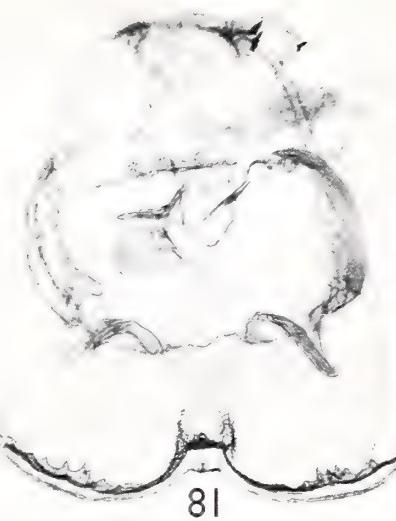
79

FIG.

80. *Streblote eccrita* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia and 8th sternite ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45910
81. *Leipoxais tamisi* sp.n. ♂ genitalia and 8th sternite ($\times 24$) B.M.Neg.45911
82. *Tagaropsis rougeoti* sp.n. holotype ♂ genitalia ($\times 25$) B.M.Neg.45912
83. *T. rougeoti* sp.n. holotype ♂ 8th sternite ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45913
84. *T. rougeoti* sp.n. holotype aedeagus ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45914
85. *T. flavinata* Walker ♂ 8th sternite ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45916a
86. *T. flavinata* Walker aedeagus ($\times 22$) B.M.Neg.45916
87. *T. flavinata* Walker ♂ genitalia ($\times 25$) B.M.Neg.45915.



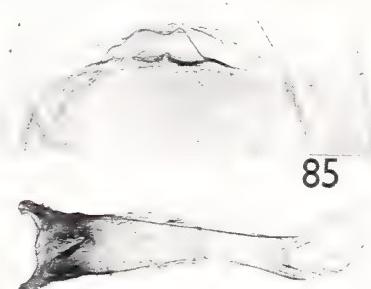
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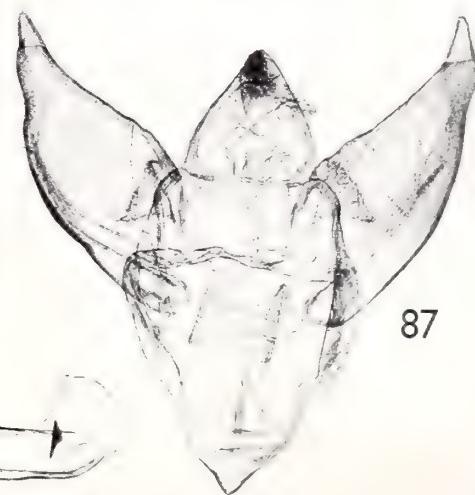
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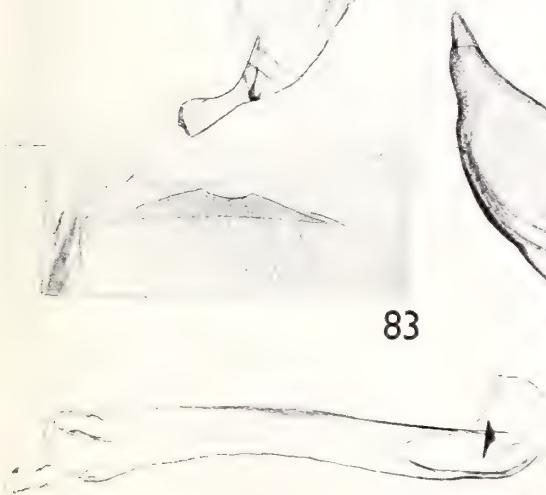
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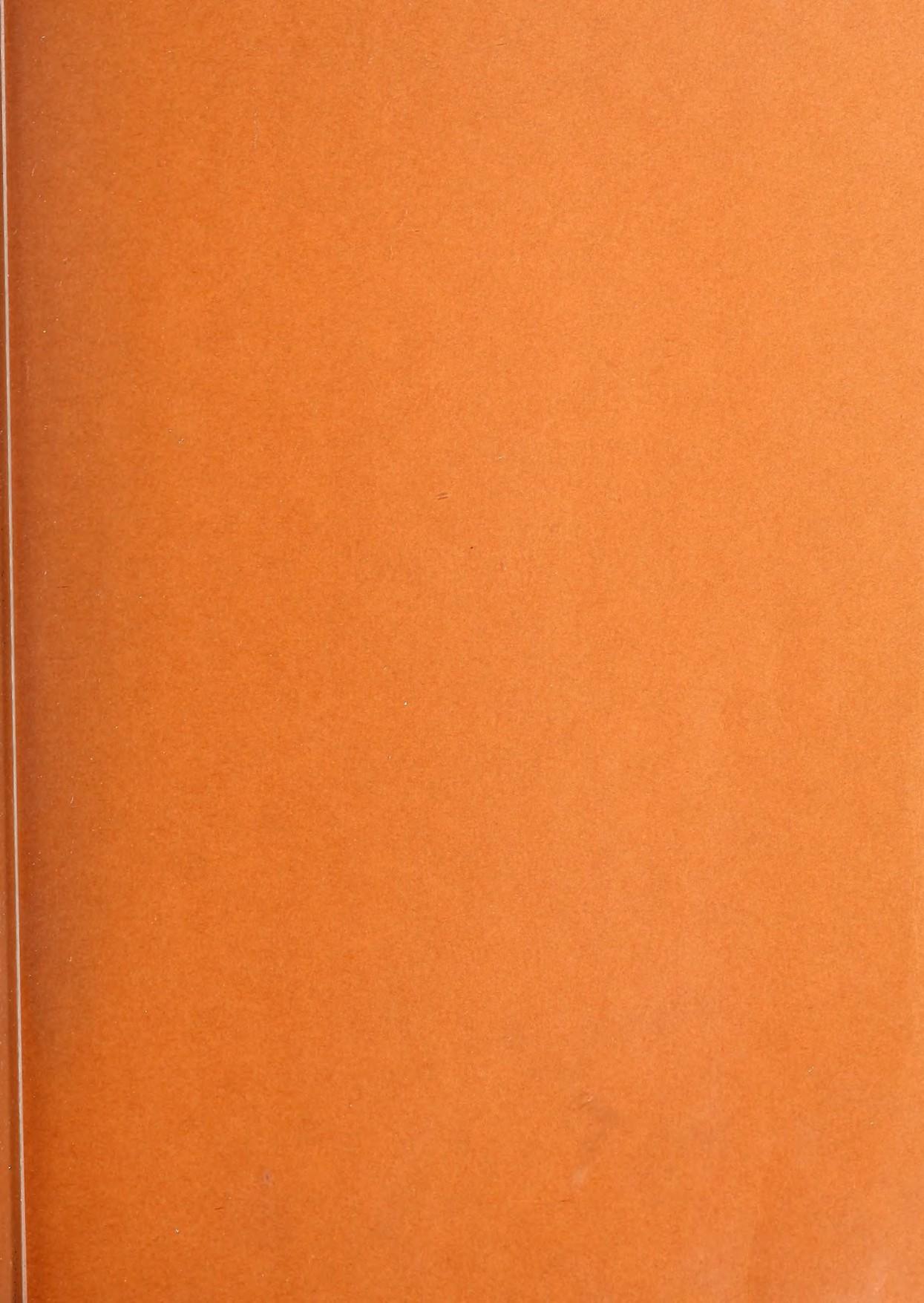
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